

above, with longitudinal series of more or less distinct darker spots; belly checkered with black.

*Hab.* Bahia\*; Cayenne.

#### 4. *Helicops angulatus*.

*Coluber angulatus*, L. Mus. Ad. Fried. p. 23, pl. 15.

*Natrix aspera*, Wagl. Serp. Bras. tab. 13.

*Helicops angulatus*, Wagl. Syst. Amph. p. 171.

*Uranops angulatus*, Gray, Catal. p. 68.

Scales in nineteen rows, strongly keeled anteriorly and posteriorly.

Occipitals short, as long as the vertical; two pairs of chin-shields. Brownish or brown, generally with a series of large rhombic spots extending on the sides and on the belly.

*Hab.* From Venezuela to the southern parts of Brazil.

#### 5. *Helicops polylepis*.

Scales strongly keeled anteriorly and posteriorly, in twenty-six rows. Occipitals short; two pairs of chin-shields. Brown, with series of indistinct darker spots.

*Hab.* Upper Amazon.

**XLIX.**—*Descriptions of ten new Species of Spiders lately discovered in England.* By the Rev. O. P. CAMBRIDGE, B.A.

### Tribe Octonoculina.

#### Family DRASSIDÆ. GENUS DRASSUS.

#### *Drassus pralongipes*.

*Size small; general colours olive-brown and yellow; abdomen with several transverse angulated yellow lines on the hinder half; actual length of legs very great, especially of the first and fourth pairs; shape of legs, particularly of the femoral joint, flattened or strap-shaped; digital joint of palpi small; palpal organs simple; eyes nearly uniform in size; maxilla without any inward curvature.*

Adult male.—Length  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch; length of cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{16}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{20}$ ; relative lengths of legs 4, 1, 2, 3; actual length of longest (or fourth pair)  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch.

*Cephalothorax* oval; front part squared off, and slightly compressed on the sides; hinder part, near the abdomen, considerably wider and rather more elevated than the front part. Some slight furrows or indentations correspond with the insertions of the legs, and converge towards the most elevated part. Its

\* Several fine specimens have been sent from that province by Dr. O. Wucherer.

colour is a coppery yellow, bounded by a blackish line, and suffused, especially on the sides and in the furrows, with olive-brown.

*Eyes* eight, in two almost concentric curved rows on the front of the cephalothorax, the curve directed backwards; they are *nearly equal in size*, the two middle ones of the foremost row *rather* the smallest, and nearer together than the middle ones of the hinder row, which last two are further from each other than from the one at the end of the row nearest to each; the front row is immediately above the frontal margin.

*Legs* very long and strap-like, *i. e.* deeper than broad; this is very observable in the femoral joint. Colour clear coppery yellow; the first and second pairs have the genual, tibial, and tarsal joints, and the third and fourth pairs the tibial and metatarsal joints, suffused with greenish brown. They are furnished with longish hairs and spines; these spines are in two parallel rows on the under side of the tibial and metatarsal joints of the first and second pairs, but are longest on the third and fourth pairs, though not placed regularly as on the other legs.

*Palpi* same colour as the legs, *slightly* suffused with brown; radial joint larger than the cubital, and having a short black spiny projection at its extremity on the outer side; digital joint small, oval, convex, and hairy outside; palpal organs simple in structure and moderately developed, with a small black spine at their extremity.

*Falces* conical, vertical, with a few minute teeth on the inner surface.

*Maxillæ* convex at the base, rounded at the extremity, and inclined towards the labium, *but not curved inwardly*.

*Labium* nearly quadrate, dark brownish yellow, slightly paler at the top.

*Sternum* oval, and, with the maxillæ and falces, of a yellow-brown colour, but not so dark as the labium.

*Abdomen* slightly hairy, oblong, squarish at the end nearest the cephalothorax, over which it projects a little, but rounder at the other end. Colour of the upper part dark olive-brown with a greenish tinge; several clear yellow angulated lines or chevrons (the points of the angles directed forwards) begin at the spinners and extend about halfway to the cephalothorax, increasing in span as they approach it; under side rather paler than the upper; branchial opercula yellowish white.

The adult female resembles the male, though slightly *smaller*, and the actual length of her legs is less; the sexual organs are of a reddish colour; when immature, her legs are blotched and annulated with dark brown.

Three adult males and an adult female of this species were

found by myself, towards the end of the summer of 1860, on Bloxworth Heath, Dorsetshire, at the roots of heath, and running under the rooty ledges where gravel had been dug out. An immature female was also received, about the same time, from Mr. C. H. Brown, of Southport, Lancashire, where it was captured by himself on the sand-hills. It is a very active spider, and the great length of its legs gives it, when running rapidly, a very peculiar appearance.

*Drassus subniger.*

*Size very small; general colour plain dark brown; cephalothorax large, and but slightly compressed on the sides forwards; sternum very large and strong; eyes nearly uniform in size, those of the lateral pairs very near to each other; maxillæ with no inward curvature; digital joint of palpi large; palpal organs prominent and highly developed.*

Adult male.—Length  $\frac{1}{12}$  of an inch; length of cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{20}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; relative length of legs 1, 4, 2, 3.

*Cephalothorax* large, oval, and but *slightly compressed on the sides forwards*; medial line slightly arched longitudinally, and sloping from it to the margins on either side and towards the abdomen. It has a very few pale-coloured hairs, distributed in a single row in the medial line, and in a curved row on each side of the medial line, and a few others near and among the eyes. Colour deepest bistre-brown.

*Eyes* eight, in two *nearly straight parallel rows* on the front of the cephalothorax,—if anything, slightly curved from each other, and so bringing the eyes of the lateral pairs nearer together than those in the centre. The lateral pairs are seated obliquely on a tubercle, and the eyes of each pair are near to each other. The outer eyes of the front row are *rather* the largest, and the inner ones *rather* the smallest of the eight; the front row is the shortest of the two, but the eyes in it are equidistant from each other.

*Legs* robust, hairy, and furnished with a few spines. Colour brown, with a yellowish-drab tinge, palest at the joints; relative length 1, 4, 2, 3.

*Palpi* short, hairy; hairs longest and most regular on the outer side of the third joint. Colour rather darker than the legs; radial joint smaller than the cubital, and with a blunt projection at its extremity on the upper side; digital joint large, oval, convex and hairy outside; palpal organs very prominent, highly developed, and with a projection at their base, from the outer side of which issues a black spine, which is curved across their middle to the inner side. Colour of palpal organs dark yellow-brown.

*Falces* conical, vertical; colour dark brown.

*Maxillæ* inclined towards the labium, but without any inward curvature, convex at the base and obliquely truncated at the extremity.

*Labium* oval, rounded at the top; its colour and that of the maxillæ are both dark brown.

*Sternum* very broad, convex, heart-shaped, and covered with yellowish hairs.

*Abdomen* small, oviform, hairy, some hairs of a pale whitish colour; it projects considerably over the cephalothorax. Colour very deep brown, approaching black.

An adult male of this very small, plainly coloured, but yet very distinct species of *Drassus* was discovered by myself among the decayed rubbish of an old hedge on Hursley Down, near Winchester, in May 1860.

#### Family AGELENIDÆ. Genus AGELENA.

##### *Agelena subfusca.*

Colour plain dark brown; no pattern on the abdomen; digital joint of palpi large; eyes of lateral pairs very closely contiguous to each other.

Adult male.—Length  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch; length of cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; breadth of abdomen  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; relative length of legs 4, 1, 2, 3.

*Cephalothorax* oval, slightly compressed before and on the sides, which have some slight furrows converging towards an indentation in the medial line. Colour darkish brown, deepest at the lateral margins.

*Eyes* eight, in two curved rows across the front of the cephalothorax; the eyes of each lateral pair are on a small tubercle, and almost touch each other; these are the largest of the eight, and the two centre ones of the front row are the smallest.

*Legs* robust and hairy; relative length 4, 1, 2, 3. Each tarsus ends with three claws. Colour yellowish brown, darker on the femora and tibiæ of the first and second pairs.

*Palpi* same colour as the legs; cubital and radial joints short; the radial joint has a strong bluntish projection at its end on the under side; digital joint large, oval, convex, and hairy outside; palpal organs not very prominent nor complicated in structure; they have a black filiform spine issuing from their lower side in a curve round the base and outer side to their extremity; their colour is reddish brown.

*Falces* strong, conical, and vertical.

*Maxillæ* short, projecting at the base, rounded at the ends, and slightly inclined towards the labium.

*Labium* nearly square; base rather broader and darker in colour than the top.

*Sternum* broad and heart-shaped, and, with the labium, maxillæ, and falces, of a yellowish-brown colour.

*Abdomen* oviform, hairy, and projecting slightly over the base of the cephalothorax; upper part and sides very dark brown; under part and spinners much paler; spinners pale yellowish brown, and placed in a slightly curved row at the end of the abdomen; the outer ones are longest, and three-jointed, the spinning tubes being placed on the lower surface of the last joint.

An adult male of this small, plainly-coloured *Agelena* was captured by myself, among copse-wood, at Lyndhurst in the New Forest, at the end of May 1860.

Family THERIDIIDÆ. GENUS THERIDION.

*Theridion stictum.*

*General colour* rusty yellow, with the cephalothorax and several patches on the abdomen deep red-brown; two of these patches are forwards on the upper side, and one on each side: abdomen with four or six red-brown spots on the upper side in the form of a square or oblong; it is extremely globular in shape, and projects greatly over the base of the cephalothorax, which, with the sternum, is peculiarly covered with small punctures; legs short and moderately stout.

Nearly adult female.—Length  $\frac{1}{5}$  of an inch; length of cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{20}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{24}$ ; breadth of abdomen  $\frac{1}{12}$ ; relative length of legs 1, 4, 2, 3.

*Cephalothorax* oval, prominent, and compressed on the sides near the eyes; it has the appearance of roughness from numerous small punctures, especially along the medial line, hinder part, and towards the lateral margins; its colour is deep mahogany-brown (nearly black), clothed thinly with small yellowish hairs.

*Eyes* eight, in two rows on the front of the cephalothorax, the foremost row hanging over, as it were, the base of the falces, but considerably above them. The four intermediate eyes form a square; the front pair of the four are placed on a protuberance, and are rather the largest and the darkest-coloured of the eight. The eyes of the side pairs are contiguous and placed on a tubercle.

*Legs* short, stouter than those of species of this genus in general, furnished with fine bristly hairs, chiefly placed in rows along the different joints. Colour reddish yellow, of a brighter

and clearer hue than the abdomen; their relative length is 1, 4, 2, 3. Each tarsus ends with three claws.

*Palpi* like the legs in colour, and with a minute curved claw at the end of the last joint.

*Falces* small, conical, and vertical.

*Maxillæ* obliquely truncated at the end on the outer side, and greatly inclined towards the labium.

*Labium* semicircular.

*Sternum* broad, convex, and punctured like the cephalothorax, similar also to which, all these parts are of a deep mahogany-brown.

*Abdomen* short, broad, *very* convex above, and greatly projecting over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a rusty-yellow colour, thinly clothed with hairs of a paler hue; about the centre of the upper side are four depressed spots of a deep red-brown colour, in the form of a square, the front side rather the shortest: these spots are plainly marked in all the specimens, though of a deeper colour in some than in others. In one specimen two more similar minute spots were visible, forming another square towards the spinners. One specimen had a kind of ragged line composed of minute white spots running round the front of the upper part of the abdomen; and this specimen had a palish longitudinal line down the centre. A long and irregularly oval patch of deep red-brown occupies each side, and there are two smaller ones of the same colour on the upper part of the front of the abdomen, one on each side of the medial line. The under part is of the same colour as the upper, with a broad band of deep red-brown along the middle, enclosing the spinners, which are of a dull rusty-yellow colour.

I discovered this species, which seems nearly allied to *Theridion quadripunctatum*, though differing in size and habitat, under heathy ledges on Bloxworth Heath, Dorset, in September 1860. In the peculiar punctuation of the cephalothorax and sternum, *Theridion stictum* resembles *Theridion guttatum*, a very pretty little species, taken by myself for the first time, as British, in the summer of 1860, at the roots of heath, &c., near Winchester, and at Bloxworth, Dorset.

#### *Theridion inornatum.*

*General colour plain; abdomen shining brownish black; nearly all the rest of the spider is of a reddish-yellow colour, except part of the first and second pairs, and a conspicuous longish spot on the fourth pair of legs, which are dark red-brown; palpi short; cubital joint gouty; digital joint large; palpal*

*organs highly developed; maxillæ rather pointed at their extremity.*

Adult male.—Length  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an inch; relative length of legs 1, 4, 2, 3, the shortest just half the length of the longest.

*Cephalothorax* small, and very prominent at the eyes, with a slight indentation in the medial line. Colour reddish yellow; lateral margins, in adult females, but not in the males, dark red-brown.

*Eyes* eight, on front of cephalothorax, in two transverse rows, the four intermediate ones forming a square, the two front ones of which are placed on a strong projection, and are larger and darker than the rest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed on a small tubercle, and are contiguous.

*Legs* moderately long and robust, and provided with hairs; relative length 1, 4, 2, 3. Each tarsus ends with three claws. Colour reddish yellow, the tibiæ of the first and second pairs strongly tinged with deep red-brown, and a longish conspicuous spot of the same colour at the end of the tibiæ of the fourth pair.

*Palpi* short; cubital and radial joints very short; cubital rather gouty-looking, and radial somewhat lengthened on the inner side at the end; digital joint large, oval, convex, and hairy outside; palpal organs highly developed and prominent, and, with the joint to which they are fixed, of a coppery-brown colour.

*Falces* short and vertical.

*Maxillæ* rather pointed at the end, and inclined towards the *labium*, which is semicircular.

*Sternum* convex and heart-shaped. All these parts are coloured like the legs, though of a duller tinge, being more suffused with pale brown.

*Abdomen* oviform, and projecting slightly over the base of the cephalothorax; colour blackish brown, with an opaque shining leaden hue, differing in intensity in different individuals, some, especially immature females, being of a yellowish brown, while several immature males had the cephalothorax and palpi very dark brown, and all the legs more or less clouded and blotched with the same colour.

The adult female differs from the male only in being rather larger, and in having the front part of the cephalothorax less prominent.

Immature specimens of both sexes were discovered by myself under pieces of stone and rock, in the island of Portland, in October 1859, and *adults* of both sexes in the same locality in June 1860. Like many of this genus, it is a dull, sluggish spider.

## Family LINYPHIIDÆ. Genus LINYPHIA.

*Linyphia albula.*

General colour pale and plain; cephalothorax with some obscure converging lines; abdomen with a pale yellowish-brown longitudinal band down the centre of the upper side, slightly ramose, and tapering to the spinners, a little above which are a few pairs of small spots of a brown colour.

Adult female.—Length  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch; length of cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{16}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{24}$ ; breadth of abdomen  $\frac{1}{20}$ ; length of a leg of the first pair  $\frac{3}{10}$ ; length of one of the third pair  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; relative length of legs 1, 2, 4, 3.

*Cephalothorax* oval, compressed on the sides towards the front. Colour palish yellow, slightly suffused with drab; several obscure brownish lines commence near the eyes, and, running back, meet at a small indentation in the medial line, where they are met by some obscure converging rays which come from the lateral margins.

*Eyes* eight in number, small, and seated on black spots on the front part of the cephalothorax; the four centre eyes (of which the two front ones are the smallest of the eight) form a trapezoid with its shortest side forwards. The eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a small tubercle, and are contiguous.

*Legs* long, slender, furnished with hairs and a few fine spines. Colour like that of the cephalothorax, only rather paler, with the tarsal and metatarsal joints darkest. Each tarsus ends with three claws.

*Palpi* furnished with hairs and spines; same colour as the legs, though rather darker at the extremity.

*Falces* powerful, conical, a few teeth on the inner surface, and rather inclined towards the sternum.

*Maxillæ* strong, straight, the outer angle at the end curvilinear.

*Labium* semicircular, and prominent at the top.

*Sternum* heart-shaped and convex. All these parts are darker and more suffused with brown than the cephalothorax.

*Abdomen* slender, oviform, thinly clothed with hairs; projecting moderately over the base of the cephalothorax; of a yellowish-white or pale cream-colour, the under side rather the darkest: a light yellowish-brown band (with several small short branches issuing obliquely from it across to the sides) runs from end to end of the abdomen; this band is broadest at the end near the cephalothorax, and fines-down to a dark line before it reaches the spinners, just above which are six or eight small brown spots in pairs; the first two pairs are nearer together than the second



pair is to the third pair, and the fourth pair (mere dots) are nearer to the third pair than the third to the second. When more specimens have been captured, it will probably be found that there is some variety in these spots and the branching of the abdominal band. Two faint, curved, brown lines (one on each side of the under part) meet each other near the spinners. The spinners are tipped with blackish brown; the sexual organs are of a dark reddish-brown colour, rather prominent, and with a small, oval, brownish-yellow process connected with their hinder margin.

A single adult female of this species was discovered by myself on a holly-bush at Hursley, near Winchester, in May 1860

#### GENUS NERIËNE.

##### *Neriëne Huthwaitii.*

*Size moderate; abdomen greenish brown, with a leaden hue; the rest of the spider of a more or less dark brownish yellow; palpi short; radial joint nearly double the length of the cubital, and clavate; digital joint very small; palpal organs simple, and not very prominent.*

Adult male.—Length  $\frac{3}{20}$  of an inch; length of cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; breadth  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; relative length of legs 1, 4, 2, 3.

*Cephalothorax* oval, slightly prominent behind the eyes, and with slight furrows on the sides converging towards an indentation in the medial line. Colour dull yellow with a tinge of brown.

*Eyes* eight, in two rows across the front of the cephalothorax, and seated on black spots; those of the hinder row are equidistant from each other, the two middle ones being the largest of the eight, and the two middle ones of the front row the smallest and darkest-coloured, and *very* close to, but not touching each other. The eyes of each side pair are placed obliquely on a small tubercle, and touch each other.

*Legs* moderately long, hairy, same colour as the cephalothorax; relative length 1, 4, 2, 3 (1 and 4 being equal in length). Each tarsus ends with three claws.

*Palpi* same colour as the legs, and short; *the radial joint is double the length of the cubital*, clothed with longish hairs, and *clavate; digital joint very small*; oval, convex, and hairy outside; palpal organs simple in structure, and not very prominent nor highly developed; a straight black spine issues from their extremity, and their colour is slightly darker than the rest of the palpi.

*Falces* long, powerful, conical, vertical, convex in front near

the base, divergent at the extremity, and armed with strong, sharp teeth on the inner surface.

*Maxillæ* obliquely truncated at the extremity on the outer side, slightly eurved and inclined towards the labium: these last parts (maxillæ and falcæ) resemble the legs in colour, though perhaps a trifle more suffused with brown.

*Labium* semicircular and prominent at the top.

*Sternum* broad and heart-shaped: these parts are of a dark-brown colour.

*Abdomen* longish oval, hairy, and projecting a little over the base of the cephalothorax; colour dark greenish brown, with a leaden hue; branchial opercula dull yellow.

An adult male of this species was sent me by the Rev. T. W. Huthwaite, who captured it at Calke Abbey, near Derby, in the summer of 1860. I have received from Mr. Huthwaite many other rare and interesting species captured in the same and other localities; and I have great pleasure in naming after its captor the present species, which appears new to science.

#### Genus WALCKENAËRA.

##### *Walckenaëra unicornis.*

*Abdomen* black-brown; rest of the spider dark brownish red, except the legs, which are reddish yellow: frontal eminence moderate; from the top of it, in the centre of the four pairs of eyes, there rises a short vertical projection, the top of which is enlarged and slightly notched, but without any hairs on it: radial joint of palpi with two projections—a long, bifid, hairy, obliquely curved one in front of the digital joint, and a short blunt one underneath it; palpal organs very highly developed and complicated.

Adult male.—Length  $\frac{1}{10}$  of an inch; length of cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{20}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{24}$ ; relative length of legs 4, 1, 2, 3.

*Cephalothorax* oval, prominent before, with a short vertical projection issuing from the middle of the space occupied by the eyes; this projection is enlarged and notched at the top, and is much paler in colour than the rest of the cephalothorax, which is of a dark brownish red.

*Eyes* eight, on front and top of cephalothorax, in four pairs forming two cross rows curved from each other; the hinder row much more strongly curved than the front one. The two middle eyes of the front row are much closer together than the two middle ones of the hinder row, and are the smallest of the eight; the eyes of the two side pairs are placed on a small tubercle, and touch each other.

*Legs* slender, furnished with hairs, and of a yellowish-red

colour; relative length 4, 1, 2, 3. Each tarsus ends with three claws.

*Palpi* short, same colour as the legs, except the digital joint, which has a brown tinge; radial joint larger than the cubital, and with two projections at its extremity—a long, bifid, hairy, obliquely curved one in front of the digital joint, and a short blunt one underneath it; digital joint short-oval, convex and hairy outside, and with a lobe on the outer side near the base: palpal organs *very* highly developed, prominent, and complicated in structure; they are of a dark reddish-brown colour, and have a black filiform spine at their extremity on the outer side; this spine is curved into a circular form, and is enveloped in membrane.

*Falces* conical, divergent at their extremity; a few teeth on the inner surface, and inclined towards the sternum.

*Maxillæ* short, and strongly inclined to the labium.

*Labium* semicircular, prominent at the top, and with the maxillæ and falces of a brownish red, palest at the base of the labium.

*Sternum* heart-shaped, convex, dark brown, tinged with red.

*Abdomen* oviform, sparingly furnished with hairs, projecting slightly over the base of the cephalothorax; colour brownish black; branchial opercula and spinners yellowish white.

Five adult males of this species were discovered by myself on underwood at Lyndhurst, New Forest, at the end of May 1869.

It is closely allied and similar in *general* appearance to *Walckenaëra cuspidata* (Blackwall, Edinburgh Phil. Mag. iii. p. 257), though not quite so large nor so richly coloured: one chief difference seems to be the form of the vertical projection on the frontal eminence, which, in *W. unicornis*, has *no hairs at the top* (where it is enlarged and notched) and *is paler-coloured and more vertical*; while in *W. cuspidata* it is more projecting forwards, jet-black, and crowned with hairs. The position of the eyes also differs from that of *W. cuspidata*, the hinder row being more strongly curved, and so separating the two centre pairs of eyes more than in that species.

It is also allied to *Walckenaëra monoceros*, but differs from it not only in the points mentioned above, but in colour and general appearance, though resembling it more in the position of the eyes than it does *W. cuspidata*.

#### *Walckenaëra ludicra.*

*Size very small; colour nearly uniform pale murky ochre-yellow; frontal eminence very large, shaped like the hood of a cabriolet, and greatly inclined backwards, so that in most adult male spe-*

*cimens* it nearly touches the front part of the abdomen; radial joint of palpi short both actually and relatively, with a stoutish, hairy, pointed projection in front, and a smaller one underneath; digital joint of moderate size; palpal organs moderately developed and complicated, with a curved black spine near the end on the inner side.

Adult male.—Length  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch; relative length of legs 1, 4, 2, 3.

*Cephalothorax.* Front part very elevated, the elevation very convex behind, flattened in front, inclined backwards so much as, in most adult males, nearly to touch the abdomen, and compressed on the sides close above the lateral pairs of eyes; there is a slight indentation, behind the eminence, in the medial line. Colour pale murky ochre-yellow; frontal eminence clouded with brownish, and lateral margins dark brown.

*Eyes* eight; two on the top of the frontal eminence, widely removed from each other; the other six are placed much lower down (but considerably above the frontal margin, which projects like a ridge over the insertion of the falces): they are in three pairs, forming one general row; the eyes of the side pairs are contiguous and placed obliquely; the intermediate pair are separate, parallel to the frontal margin, and by far the smallest of the eight; the rest are nearly uniform in size. The eyes are all seated on small blackish protuberances.

*Legs* robust, moderate in length, clothed with hairs, and the third and fourth pairs with a few small black spines; relative length 1, 4, 2, 3. Colour pale murky ochre. The tibiæ of the first and second pairs tinged with brown.

*Palpi* short, same colour as the legs, except the radial and digital joints, which are brown; radial joint very short, and, relatively, the cubital joint is long; the former has a short, stoutish, pointed, hairy projection in front, and a smaller one underneath; digital joint short, broad, convex, and hairy outside; palpal organs reddish brown in colour, moderately developed, prominent, complicated in structure, and with a curved black spine near the extremity on the inner side.

*Falces* conical, rather inclined towards the sternum, and with a few teeth on the inner surface; they are inserted into the forehead, not in a straight, but in a vandyked suture.

*Maxillæ* short, convex at the base, and inclined towards the labium.

*Labium* semicircular, prominent at the top, and, with the maxillæ and falces, pale murky-ochre-yellow-coloured.

*Sternum* broad heart-shaped and convex, with a blackish margin.

*Abdomen* oval, sparingly clothed with hairs, pale murky shining ochre-coloured; in many individuals of both sexes strongly tinged with brown.

The female resembles the male in colour, but is larger, and wants the frontal eminence, the front of the cephalothorax being merely slightly elevated, with a longitudinal indentation in the medial line.

Both sexes of this very remarkable-looking spider (both mature and immature) were discovered by myself in abundance on furze-bushes at Hursley, near Winchester, Lyndhurst, and at Bloxworth, Dorset, at the end of May 1860.

*Walckenaëra saxicola.*

*Cephalothorax* dark brown; *abdomen* brownish black; *legs* pale yellowish brown, with the *tibiæ* of the first and second pairs dark brown; *frontal eminence* moderate, and behind it a slight transverse dip or compression: *palpi* short; *radial joint* shorter, but larger and stronger than the cubital, and with several projections; *digital joint* large; *palpal organs* highly developed and complex.

Adult male.—Length  $\frac{1}{13}$  of an inch; relative length of legs 4, 1, 2, 3.

*Cephalothorax* prominent in the region of the eyes, rounded and very convex, compressed on the sides, and with a slight transverse dip behind the frontal prominence; behind this dip there is an indentation in the medial line. Colour dark brown.

*Eyes* eight, on front and top of cephalothorax in four pairs, forming two transverse rows curved from each other, the front row far more strongly curved than the hinder one; the eyes of the middle pair of the front row are much closer together than the middle ones of the hinder row, and the smallest of the eight, the central ones of the hinder row being the largest; those of the side pairs are on a small tubercle, and touch each other.

*Legs* moderately long, not very slender, furnished with hairs; their relative length is 4, 1, 2, 3. Each tarsus ends with three claws. Colour pale yellowish brown, with the *tibiæ* of the first and second pairs dark brown.

*Palpi* short: *radial joint* about the same length as the cubital, but much thicker and stronger; it has three projections at its extremity—a long, slender, deep-brown one curved outwards in front of the digital joint, a strong crescent-shaped one in front towards the outer side, and a short obtuse one underneath; the two latter are not so dark-coloured as the first: *digital joint* large, somewhat oval, convex and hairy outside: *palpal organs* highly developed, complicated, and with a black filiform spine near the

middle, curved in a circular form, and within the curvature a black spine enveloped in membrane and directed obliquely forwards and downwards; the palpal organs are of a reddish-brown colour.

*Falces* conical, armed with a few teeth on the inner surface; rather darker-coloured than the legs, and inclined towards the sternum.

*Maxilla* short, obliquely truncated at the end on the outer side, and inclined towards the labium.

*Labium* semicircular, prominent at the top, and, with the maxillæ and *sternum* (which latter is broad, convex, and heart-shaped), of a dark-brown colour.

*Abdomen* oviform, thinly clothed with hairs, and projecting but slightly over the cephalothorax. Colour brownish black.

The female differs from the male only in being rather larger and in having the frontal prominence smaller; the sexual organs are highly developed and very prominent.

Adult males and females of this very active species were taken (but rarely) by myself, under pieces of rock and stone, near Pennsylvania Castle, in the island of Portland, in July 1860. It seems to be allied to *Walckenaëra antica* (*W. apicata* of Blackwall, Linn. Trans. xviii. 637,—*Argus anticus*, Walckenaer, Hist. Nat. des Insectes Apt. t. ii. p. 357), resembling it in the relative colouring of the legs, but differing from it remarkably, both in the form of the cephalothorax and also of the radial joint of the palpi and in the structure of the palpal organs; it is likewise much smaller, and far less richly coloured.

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L.—On the Discovery of *Macrauchenia* in Bolivia.

By CHARLES CARTER BLAKE.

To the Editors of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.

GENTLEMEN,

In the February Number of the 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society,' a report of a paper appeared, read by Prof. Huxley on Nov. 21, 1860, respecting "a new species of *Macrauchenia* (*M. boliviensis*)" obtained by Mr. Forbes from the mines of Corocoro, in Bolivia. In this paper the following note is inserted:—

"As the Guanaco ranges into the highlands, it may not be a too sanguine expectation to hope for the future discovery of remains of the great *Macrauchenia*, also, in Bolivia" (p. 83).

As this statement, unaccompanied by any reference to the corroborative testimony of other palæontologists, is calculated to